Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph at Page 16, line 24, as follows:

Whether MINO and ~~MONO~~ CLDM, which have an antibiotic function to sarcoidosis, cause a nonspecific immunosuppression phenomenon was examined. Whether MINO and CLDM improve the size of ear swelling or spleen index was examined, and the results are shown in Fig. 9. As a result, no marked differences were observed in comparison to PBS, which is a control. This fact revealed that granunolmaous lesions were improved by true antibacterial effect of antibiotics.

Please amend the paragraph at Page 18, Line 11, as follows:

P. acnes distributes on the skin and mucosal surface of healthy individuals, acts as a pathogen of acne vulgaris (Semin. Cutan. Med. Surg. 20, 139-143, 2001), and remarkably induces granuloma formation in experimental models (J. Exp. Med 193, 35-49, 2001; J. Exp. Med. 195, 1257-1266, 2002), and therefore, P. acnes is considered to be a strong candidate as a pathogen. In fact, some previous reports emphasized a correlation between P. acnes and sarcoidosis (Lancet. 354, 120-123, 1999; J. Clin. Microbiol. 40, 198-204, 2002). As mentioned above, the present inventors ~~indentified~~ identified P. acnes in normal mouse alveolar cells by immunostaining (Figs. 1a, b). These P. acnes-bearing cells expressed F4/80, but not CDllc or DEC205, and this is consistent with known finding about macrophages to phagocytize antigens and deliver antigen information to dentritic cells in the lung (Figs. 1c to e) (Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 162, S151-S156, 2000; Immunology, 81, 343-351, 1994). After examining the existence of antigen presenting cells (APCs) that phagocytize P. acnes in the healthy lung, the present inventors examined the existence of immune response to P. acnes in regional lymph nodes of the normal mouse lung. Indeed, lymphocytes in the normal pulmonary lymph nodes exhibited P. acnes-specific proliferation (Fig. 2b), suggesting that these cells already established immune response to P. acnes in the steady state by [[APC]] APCs derived from the lung.